

KEY  
TO  
"Fathers of Confederation."

---

HARRIS' CELEBRATED PICTURE.

---

ORIGINAL IN PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,  
OTTAWA.

---

TORONTO :  
JAMES MURRAY & Co., PRINTERS.  
1888.



# CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

---

*THOSE WHO PROMOTED AND  
ACHIEVED IT.*

---

**A Short History of the Quebec Conference, and Brief Sketches of the  
Fathers of Confederation.**

The question of uniting the British Provinces under one Legislature and one Government, or the great question of forming them into one Confederation, was raised about the year 1854, and for a decade previous to the Quebec conference, it engaged the attention of the colonies. Lord Durham had advocated it in his famous report transmitted in 1839, on the affairs of the British Provinces, and there is no doubt that this report was the incentive to an inquiry being made by the colonial statesmen into the merits of Federal Union.

The question was first publicly discussed in the Parliament of Nova Scotia in the year 1854, and the leader of the then Gov-

ernment, Hon. Joseph Howe, and the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Johnson, both agreed in the advocacy of a measure which would be the means of constructing a great nation by combining all the wealth and strength the British Provinces possessed. British statesmen were also giving the subject great attention. They strongly advocated the question of Union, and in the year 1860 it became the unalterable policy of the British Government towards the colonies, to insist upon them uniting, "in order to relieve Great Britain to a certain extent from the burden of defending them in the event of any hostilities which might arise between the mother country and foreign powers."

The first official action arose out of a resolution adopted by the Parliament of Nova Scotia on the 15th of April, 1861. It was then agreed "that the Lieutenant-Governor be requested to communicate with His Grace, the Colonial Secretary, and the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governors of the various Provinces, in order to ascertain the policy of Her Majesty's Government, and the opinion of the other Colonies with a view to an enlightened consideration of a question involving the highest interests, and upon which the public mind in all the Provinces ought to be set at rest." This resolution was forwarded to the Colonial office, and from there transmitted to the Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governors of the Prov-

inces, with the intimation that her Majesty's Government was not prepared to announce any course of policy on a question which seemed to originate with one Province. However, the Secretary for the Colonies himself expressed a favorable opinion of the scheme, and this prompted the Lieutenant-Governors of the Lower Provinces to bring it under the notice of their legislatures with a view of appointing delegates to confer on the practicability of a union between the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The discussion in the respective Legislatures resulted in the appointing of five delegates from each Province to discuss the expediency of a union at a conference to be held in Charlottetown, P. E. I., in 1864.

Ontario and Quebec were at that time, without previous concert with the Maritime Provinces, engaged in considering the necessity of a change in their Constitution, and the expediency of a union was made a part of the program of the Cartier-Macdonald Government in 1858, but no practical result was reached until the political necessities of the Provinces forced them to take up the question and bring it to a satisfactory issue; and as the Lower Provinces were about considering a Maritime Union, the Canadian Ministry availed themselves of the opportunity to take part in their Convention. The conference was held at Charlottetown

in September, 1864, and it was there decided that a union of the Maritime Provinces was impracticable; but the delegates were unanimous that a union of the Provinces on a larger basis might be effective, and it was agreed to hold a conference at Quebec at a time named by the Governor-General. The conference at Charlottetown lasted a week, and at its close the delegates from all the Provinces visited Halifax, N.S., St. John, and Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick. Public banquets were held, the views of the delegates were fully expressed, and the question was fully discussed with the leading citizens of the Provinces.

The Governor-General named the 10th of October as the date of the Quebec conference, and the following delegates appeared in the ancient capital :

Delegates representing Canada—Hon. Sir E. P. Tache, Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Hon. G. E. Cartier, Hon. A. T. Galt, Hon. A. Campbell, Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, Hon. J. C. Chapais, Hon. George Brown, Hon. O. Mowat, Hon. Wm. McDougall, Hon. James Cockburn, Hon. H. L. Langevin.

Nova Scotia—Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. W. A. Henry, Hon. R. B. Dickey, Hon. Jonathan McCully, Hon. Adams G. Archibald.

New Brunswick—Hon. Sir L. Tilley, Hon. W. H. Steeves, Hon. P. Mitchell, Hon. E. B. Chandler, Hon. J. H. Gray, Hon. Charles Fisher, Hon. J. M. Johnson.

Prince Edward Island—Hon. J. Hamilton Gray, Hon. E. Palmer, Hon. W. H. Pope, Hon. A.A. McDonald, Hon. G. Coles, Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. Edward Whelan.

Newfoundland—Hon. T. B. Q. Carter, Hon. Ambrose Shea.

The conference was held in the Parliament Building. Sir E. P. Tache was appointed unanimously to the chair, and the Provincial Secretaries of the various Provinces acted as honorary secretaries. The first two days were occupied in regulating modes of procedure. Then the question of Federal Union came up. Admirable speeches were delivered (which were not reported, as the conference sat with closed doors), and all, without one dissenting voice, pronounced in favor of union. The main question having been thus affirmed, the conference entered at once on the work of arranging the details of the constitution for the federation, and after ample deliberation agreed to seventy-two resolutions, which form the basis of the act of union. The conference closed on the 27th of October. The delegates afterward visited Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, and on the return to Montreal the resolutions of the Quebec Conference were read over, and the parchment signed by all delegates.

Some time, however, elapsed before the union could be consummated, in consequence of the strong opposition that exhibited itself in the Maritime Provinces,

especially to the financial terms of the scheme. The result of the action of the Provinces was another conference in London in the fall of 1866, when a few changes were made in the financial terms in favor of the Maritime Provinces. The Provinces being at last in accord, a royal proclamation was issued from Windsor Castle on the 22nd of May, 1867, declaring that on the 1st of July, 1867, the Imperial Act should come in force, and that after that day the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick should form and be one Dominion, under the name of Canada. A Cabinet was in the meantime formed under the premiership of Sir John Macdonald, composed of both Conservatives and Liberals, to be announced with the inauguration of Confederation on the 1st of July, 1867.

The Northwest Territories and Rupert's Land were subsequently transferred to the Dominion, and in 1869 a measure was passed, making provision for their good government. In 1870 the Government of Manitoba was provided for, and a new Province formed out of the Northwest Territory, to which representation was given in the Senate and House of Commons, and provision was also made for its local self-government. Its first Legislature was elected in 1871. British Columbia was admitted to the union by an Imperial order on the 20th of July, 1871, and Prince Edward Island remained out



in the cold until the 1st of July, 1873; Newfoundland still holds her determination not to enter the Confederacy of the Dominion.

### No. 1.—Major Hewett Barnard

Was a member of the staff of Attorney-General West. He was private and confidential secretary of the conference at Quebec.

### No. 2.—Hon. W. H. Steeves.

Mr. Steeves was of German descent, and born at Hillsborough, N.B., on the 20th May, 1814. Was a delegate from New Brunswick to Quebec to arrange with the Canadian Government for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and was a member of the Charlottetown conference in 1864 for the union of the Maritime Provinces; and, of course, for the Quebec conference which succeeded it, for the union of all the provinces. From October, 1854, to May, 1856, and again from June, 1857, until March, 1865, he was a member of the Executive Council for New Brunswick. He held the office of Surveyor-General from October, 1854, until March, 1855, and again was Minister of Public Works until September, 1863. In 1867 he was called to the Senate.

### No. 3.—Hon. Edward Whelan.

One of the most noted statesmen and orators in Prince Edward Island was Edward Whelan, who rose from the ranks,

being a self-taught man and a sagacious politician. Born in the County of Mayo, Ireland, in 1824, and after mastering the simplest rudimentary branches of knowledge, he emigrated to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he spent some time in the printing office of Hon. Joseph Howe—a prominent figure in Nova Scotian politics—and where he learned how to edit a newspaper. At the age of eighteen he went to Prince Edward Island and became a successful journalist, wielding his pen at all times in defence of the people. For some twenty years he was a member of the local Parliament of the Island, being one of the ablest and most outspoken of the Liberal party. To his pen and tongue the people of the province owe the riddance of an incubus called the Family Compact, and the carrying of responsible Government. He was a Roman Catholic, and died in the prime of life on the 10th day of December, 1867. His only son was drowned on the first anniversary of Prince Edward Island's entrance into Confederation.

#### No 4.—Hon. William Alexander Henry.

Hon. W. A. Henry, Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, was born in Halifax, N. S., on December 30, 1816. In 1840 he was called to the bar, and began to practice his profession in Antigonish. Shortly afterwards he was chosen to represent the County of Sydney, now Antigonish, in the Legislative Assembly. On entering the

House his voice was raised in protest against the system of irresponsible government practiced in his Province. Soon he was recognized as one of the leading Liberals of the Province. In 1867 he was defeated because he favored confederation. He was never a truckler in politics, nor can it be charged against him that he surrendered his convictions to party necessity. In 1854 the Government was re-organized, and Mr. Henry became Solicitor-General, a position which he held until 1857, when he became Provincial Secretary. From 1857 to 1867 Mr. Henry acted with the Conservative party. In 1863 for the third time he became Solicitor-General, and afterwards Attorney-General, which he held until 1867. In 1875 he was called to the Supreme Court, which he still continues to adorn.

#### No. 5.—Hon Charles Fisher.

The above was born in Fredericton, his father being a native of New York. Mr. Fisher was a member of the Executive Council, N.B., from 1848 to 1856, when the Government resigned; again as Attorney-General from 1866 until the union. No one did more to secure responsible Government in New Brunswick than Mr. Fisher. The part he played in securing confederation is too well-known to need recapitulation.

### No. 6.—Hon. John Hamilton Gray.

John Hamilton Gray was the president of the conference which met at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on the 1st of September, 1864, to take into consideration the uniting of the three provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island under one government and legislature. By birth and parentage he belonged to the blue blood of America, although born in Prince Edward Island. At an early age he obtained a commission in the cavalry. In that service he continued two years, the greater portion of which was spent in India. On his return to his native province he was elected to Parliament, and afterwards became Prime Minister. His voice and vote at the Quebec Conference were with those who agreed to and signed the memorable 72 resolutions. He retired from public life twelve years ago, but his advice was always sought after on questions which concerned his native Province. He died at Charlottetown after a brief illness, on Saturday, the 13th inst.

### No. 7.—Hon. Edward Palmer

Hon. Edward Palmer was born in Charlottetown on the 1st of September, 1809. In 1874 he became Chief Justice, being an able and popular lawyer, and the first County Judge of Queens, P. E. I. In 1855 he entered life as a politician, being then

only 26 years of age. In many ways and to a high degree, his firm legal talents and attainments and judicial turn of mind have been of eminent service to his native province. The part he played in confederation was an important one.

### **No. 8.—Hon. George Coles**

One of the most valuable statesmen whose voice has been raised in the council hall of the country, was Mr. George Coles. Prince Edward Island is indebted to him for some of the best laws on the statute book, and once in a time you hear him called the father of Responsible Government. As far as his own interests were concerned Mr. Coles was a strong Liberal. He died on the 21st of August, 1875. Mr. George Coles may be truly styled "one of nature's self-taught noblemen."

### **No. 9.—Hon. Fred. Bowker Terrington Carter.**

The Hon. Mr. Carter was born at St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the 12th of February, 1819, and on completing his education he commenced the study of law, going to England to complete his studies, and returning to Newfoundland in 1842. In 1848 he was appointed solicitor, or an office similar to law clerk, to either House in Canada. He discontinued his services in 1852. In 1855, on the introduction of responsible government, Mr. Carter entered Parliament as one of the representatives of

the district of Trinity. Mr. Carter was a Conservative. He, however, introduced a bill which had for its object to disqualify for seats all salaried persons except the members for the time being of the Executive Council. As the measure would affect those who had seats in Parliament, it was defeated session after session, although it was finally passed by both Houses. In 1861 the number of the Legislative Assembly was increased from fifteen to thirty, and the old Parliament was dissolved and a new one elected. The subject of our sketch became speaker of this new and enlarged body. He used his best efforts to get Newfoundland to enter Confederation, believing that political strength and political wealth would result from the fusion of sympathetic and congenial forces.

### No. 10.—Jean Charles Chapais.

Hon. J. C. Chapais, who died something more than a year ago, was a son of the late J. C. Chapais, merchant, of River Ouelle, P.Q., and born 21st December, 1812. He was a member of the Executive Council and Commissioner of Public Works from March, 1861, until the union. He was Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion Government from 1867 until 1870, when he was appointed Receiver-General, which he resigned in 1873. He contested Kamouraska for the House of Commons in 1867, when a special return was made and no election declared. He was called to the

Senate in 1868, and occupied a seat in that body until the time of his death. In politics he was a Conservative.

### No. 11.—Sir Samuel L. Tilley

Now Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, was one of the most active agents in the confederation of the Dominion. He was born at Gagetown, Queen's County, N.B., on the 8th of May, 1818. He was educated at the County Grammar School, and when twelve years of age became an apothecary's apprentice. While in the employ of Mr. W. H. Smith, druggist, one of the most active politicians in St. John of his time, young Tilley secured much of his political education and ambition; but it was not until the year 1850 his name appeared in connection with the politics of his Province. In that year he was elected to a seat in the Provincial Assembly for the city of St. John, but resigned his seat owing to a dispute with his colleagues. In 1854 he was again elected and accepted office in the Provincial Government, and from that date began his long lease of power, which has continued almost unbroken up to the present time. On two occasions he suffered defeat, but his absence from the House were only of a few months' duration. He was at the head of affairs in his native province from 1857 to 1865. In 1864 he came to Quebec as one of the delegates from New Brunswick. He also attended the

London conference to complete the terms of Union. In 1867 he was made C.B., as a reward for distinguished colonial service, and a Privy Councillor on entering the Federal Government in that year. He was Minister of Public Works for one year in the Dominion Cabinet, and in 1873 was made Minister of Finance. He continued to hold that portfolio until the Government resigned in 1873, when he was appointed Governor of his native province. In the elections of 1878 he was again in the field, and notwithstanding his popularity, was elected by a narrow majority of nine votes. He took the portfolio of Finance in 1879, and formulated the Government's protective policy. He was created K.C.M.G. in 1879. He continued as Finance Minister of New Brunswick up to 1885, when he was succeeded by Hon. A. W. McLelan, and then again appointed Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick.

#### No. 12.—Sir Ambrose Shea

Was the representative of Newfoundland at the Quebec conference, and at that time was leader of the Opposition in the Newfoundland Assembly. He has been at the head of his party for a quarter of a century, and his services to his Province has been rewarded by Her Majesty conferring on him the title of K.C.M.G. A few years ago he was spoken of as Lieutenant-Governor of his own Province, but three months ago



he received the appointment of Lieutenant Governor of the Bahamas.

### No. 13.—Hon. Ed. B. Chandler.

Edward Barron Chandler was born at Amherst, N.S., on the 22nd of August, 1800: He was the grandson of a noted Loyalist. With Hon. Mr. Botsford of Westcook, he studied law and was called to the bar in 1823. He declined a seat in the Senate. His politics were Conservative. He was one of the strongest supporters of Confederation.

### No. 14.—Sir Alexander Campbell.

Sir Alexander Campbell, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, is of Scotch descent, and the son of the late Dr. Campbell, who resided at Lachine, P.Q., for some years. He was born in the riding of Yorkshire, England, in 1821, and came to Canada with his father when very young. In 1843 he was called to the bar, and created a Q.C. in 1856. Is a Bachelor of the Law Society, and Dean of the Faculty of Law, Queen's University, Kingston. From November, 1858, until the Union, he represented Cataraqui Division in the Legislative Council, and was Speaker of that body from Feb. 12, 1863, until the dissolution in May of the same year, and Commissioner of Crown Lands until the Union. He was appointed Postmaster-General in 1867, and called to the Senate in May of the same year. He was after-

wards Minister of Justice, and leader of the Senate. He was removed to the position of Postmaster-General, a post which he resigned to accept of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario. In politics he is Conservative.

No. 15.—Hon. Adam G. Archibald, Q C,  
C.M.G., P.C., Halifax, N.S.

The subject of the sketch was born at Truro on the 18th May, 1814. He was educated at Pictou Academy and admitted to the bar of P.E.I. and N.S. He was created a Q.C. in 1855, having previously taken high rate as a lawyer in Nova Scotia. After a brilliant parliamentary career in his native province he was in 1867 sworn a Privy Councillor of Canada and held the office of Secretary of State until the year 1868, when he resigned. On the 20th May, 1870, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and held that position for three years. During his term the O'Donoghue Fenian raid was threatened, and Archibald, finding he had no force to resist an invasion, called Riel and Lapine to his assistance and promised them amnesty, they being then outlawed for the murder of Scott. For this act he was sharply censured by the Federal and Imperial authorities but Her Majesty let him down easy with a C.M.G., in 1872. On his retirement from the gubernatorial chair of Manitoba

and the Northwest he was appointed Judge in Equity, and on the 4th of July, 1873, he succeeded Joseph Howe as Governor of Nova Scotia, which office he held for two terms. He was one of the firmest advocates of confederation.

### No. 16.—Sir Hector Langevin. Quebec.

The present Minister of Public Works, Sir Hector Langevin, has been the recognized leader of the French Canadians of Quebec ever since the death of Sir George Cartier until now, when Mr. Chapleau is questioning his right to the same. He was born in the City of Quebec, on the 25th of August, 1826; educated in his native city; he was called to the bar in 1850, and created a Queen's counsel in 1854. First a member of the City Council of Quebec, he afterwards became Mayor. In the Canadian Assembly from 1857 until Confederation he represented the County of Dorchester. During the time he was a member of the Executive Council of Canada, Sir Hector Langevin occupied more than one important position, filling the post of Solicitor-General from March, 1864, until November, 1866, and that of Postmaster General from the latter date to Confederation. Next we find him in the two Legislative bodies — the Provincial Assembly and the House of Commons. He represented Dorchester in both until

1874, when he retired. From 1871 to 1874 he represented Quebec Center in the Local House. On the 1st of July, 1867, he was appointed Secretary of State, a position he retained until transferred to the Public Works in 1869. In 1873 he acted as leader of the Lower Canada Conservatives during the absence of Sir George Cartier in England, and after the death of the latter he was appointed their leader. Along with his colleagues he retired from office in 1873. He was again elected for Charlevoix, Jan., 1876, and re-elected in 1877 on being unseated by petition. In 1878 he was defeated in Rimouski. Sworn in as Postmaster-General in 1878, he was appointed Minister of Public Works in 1879, being elected by acclamation for Three Rivers, which county he still represents. In politics he is a staunch Conservative.

### No. 17—Sir John A. Macdonald.

The present Prime Minister of Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald, was born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, January 11, 1815. He is the oldest son of Hugh Macdonald, of Kingston, Ont., and formerly of Sutherlandshire, Scotland. Educated at the Royal Grammar School, Kingston, he was called to the bar in 1836. He early distinguished himself in civil law, and, in 1839, in a very important criminal case—that of General VonSchultz, a noted American sympathizer in the rebellion. Mr. Macdonald was then but 24 years of



THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION CONFERENCE, OCTOBER, 1864

Ed. Menzies 49 H. Henry 7 C. Palmer  
 D. W. H. Stevens 8 T. Fisher  
 3 E. Whelan 61 H. Gray  
 8 C. Coles

9 F. D. T. Carter 2 J. A. Shea  
 10 J. A. Chalmers  
 21 S. L. Tilley

15 J. C. Arentz  
 14 A. Campbell

17 I. A. Macdonald  
 16 H. Langens

18 G. L. Carter 19 Sir F. P. Tuck  
 20 Geo. Brown

21 I. H. Howard 22 S. Lamb  
 23 J. C. Ashurst  
 24 G. Mow 25

26 W. H. Pope  
 27 C. Fugate

28 J. H. Gray 29 Wm. McDougall 30 J. McCreary  
 31 D. Avey McGee



age, and his masterly effort in behalf of a man who had forfeited his life in the attempt to revolutionize Canada was a great victory for one so young, and led to the prediction of a brilliant career for him. Since 1844 Mr. Macdonald has almost always been in office. He was a member of the Executive Council of Canada from May 11, 1847, to March 18, 1848; also from September, 1854, to July, 1858, and again in 1862; from March 30, 1854, until the union in the Tache-Macdonald and the Belleau-Macdonald administrations, and was during these several years, Receiver General from May 21 to December 7, 1848; Commissioner of Crown Lands from the latter date to March 10, 1848, Attorney-General for Upper Canada from September, 1854 to July, 1858, when he and his Cabinet resigned, being defeated on the seat of Government question. In August of the same year he returned to office as Postmaster-General, but resigned that office the following day for that of the Attorney-General of Upper Canada, a position he continued to hold until the defeat of the Administration on the Militia Bill in 1862. He and Sir George Cartier led the Opposition in the Assembly until the defeat of the Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion Government, when the Tache-Macdonald Government was formed in 1864. From then until Confederation he was leader of the Assembly. After the union he was Premier of the Dominion until defeated in

1873 on the Pacific scandal. On the defeat of the Reform party in 1873 he again became leader of the Government, a position which he continues to hold to this day. As a politician he has had no equals in Canada, and his knowledge of men and how to manage them surpasses that of any other statesman either in this or any other country.

o. 18.—Sir George E. Cartier, Bart.,  
Montreal.

Among the great names found in Canadian history were the Cartiers, who for generations were companions in Canadian politics. He, whose name heads this sketch, was a son of Jacques Cartier, of St. Antoine, and was born in 1814. In 1835 he was admitted to the bar. Two years later the rebellion broke out; Mr. G. Cartier leaned to the popular side, and for a time everything was in commotion. He entered public life in 1848, being elected for Vercheres. For this constituency he sat until 1861. On the formation of the McNab-Morin Ministry Mr. Cartier was appointed Provincial Secretary, holding that office until May, 1856, when he was appointed Attorney-General in the Tache-Macdonald Cabinet. In November of the next year Mr. Tache retired from the Government, and our subject became the Lower Canadian Premier in the Macdonald-Cartier binet, which in 1858 became the Cartier-



Macdonald Government. Afterwards Mr. Cartier was returned for Montreal East, which he represented until 1871, when he was defeated by a brilliant young Reformer, Hon. Mr. Jette. At the next general election he was returned for Provencher, which he represented until his death, which took place in England on the 29th of May, 1873. At the time of his death he was Minister of Militia in Sir John Macdonald's Government.

### No. 19.—Sir E. P. Tache.

The career of Sir E. P. Tache, now deceased, was one of remarkable brilliancy, well earned and dearly bought by years of patient toil. Born at St. Thomas, C.E., in the year 1795, he was the descendant of an ancient French family. In 1812, on the war breaking out in Lower Canada, Mr. Tache entered the incorporated militia, and, along with others, went boldly to the frontier to defend his country against aggression. At the termination of the war he studied medicine, and practised that profession with great success until 1841, when he was elected to Parliament. Afterwards he was appointed to the office of Deputy Adjutant General, which he held until March, 1848, when he entered the Ministry of Lafontaine and Baldwin. He became Speaker of the Legislative Council in 1856, and at the same time his Excellency the Governor-General placed Sir E. P. Tache at the head of the Administration. This was

on the retirement of Sir Allan McNab. In November, 1857, he retired from public life. Afterwards the Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion Government appealed to him to assist them. He was opposed to them and refused. As a consequence they resigned in February, 1864. Sir E. P. Tache's allies were called on to form a Government, and they earnestly besought him to undertake the task of forming an administration. Sir Etienne yielded to his friends, and once more left his quiet home at Montmagny to enter on the stormy sea of politics. On the 14th of June, 1864, the Government fell before the argument of members. A coalition of parties occasioned certain changes, but Sir E. P. Tache still remained Premier. At the Quebec Conference Sir E. P. Tache was president. Few Canadians have had more honors conferred on them, and none are more justly entitled to them.

### No. 20.—Hon. George Brown.

One of the most prominent and influential citizens of Canada was Mr. George Brown, Senator, and Managing Director of the Globe. He was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was born on 29th of November, 1818. His father was Peter Brown, a merchant of Edinburgh, Scotland, but later connected with the printing business in New York and Toronto, his mother being the only daughter of George Mackenzie, Esq., of Stromway, Island of Lewis. In 1838 he came

with his father to New York, where he was engaged in the mercantile business. The Toronto Banner, an independent paper of Liberal Presbyterian views, was started in Toronto by Mr. Peter Brown, and the subject of this sketch became proprietor. In 1844 the Toronto Globe was established and Mr. George Brown became the political editor. Under his management the Globe exerted a great influence on the growth and development of the country. He took an interest in Agriculture, and in 1864 established the Canada Farmer, a journal devoted to the farming interests. He was for many years leader of the Reform party and in 1858 was called in to form a Government for the late Province of Canada, which he succeeded in doing in co-operation with the Hon. A. A. Dorion. Before it was possible for the members of his administration to be re-elected, the House of Assembly passed a vote of want of confidence, and the result was that Mr. Brown and his colleagues resigned. In 1864 Mr. Brown obtained a select committee of the House to enquire into the changes necessary in the constitution for confederation, and they reported in favor of the Federal system. Owing to his dissatisfaction with the policy of the Government in reference to a reciprocity Treaty with the States, he resigned in 1865. In 1879 he went to Washington to negotiate a commercial treaty; in 1875 he declined the Lieutenant-Governorship of

Ontario. He was called to the Senate in 1873. His untimely end, having fallen by the bullet of the assassin, is too well known to require mention.

No. 21.—Hon. T. Heath Haviland, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Thomas Heath Haviland, who has been a prominent politician for the last thirty years, is a son of Thomas Heath Haviland, a native of Gloucestershire, England, and, prior to the introduction of Responsible Government into Canada, was a member of the Executive and Legislative Council, and Colonial Secretary of Prince Edward Island. He was born at Charlottetown on the 13th of November, 1822, called to the bar in 1846, and created a Q.C. in 1865. As a constitutional lawyer he made for himself a good reputation. His entry into public life was in 1846, when he was elected to the Provincial Assembly for Georgetown. The seat he occupied until 1862, and afterwards for a short time in 1865. From 1866 until 1872 he held the office of Colonial Secretary almost continually with the exception of a brief period in 1865, when he was Solicitor-General. In 1863 and 1864 he was Speaker of the Assembly, and from 1867 until 1870, when the general election took place, he was leader of the Conservative party then in opposition. From 1873 until 1876 he held the office of Provincial Secretary in the Government, having resigned in the last

mentioned year. In 1873 Haviland was a delegate to Ottawa along with the late Hon. J. C. Pope and Senator Howlan, to arrange the final terms on which Prince Edward Island was to enter Confederation. Afterwards Haviland became a Senator, which position he resigned to accept the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island in 1879. Commencing public life as a Tory, yet he always kept in advance of his party, and consequently supported all liberal and progressive measures. A bitter political opponent, yet never an ungenerous foe. Married in 1847 to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of John Grubb, Berks, England, they had three sons and three daughters. He is a member of the Church of England.

#### No. 22.—Sir. Alexander Tilloch Galt

Was the son of the late John Galt, the author of many well-known works of fiction in English literature. He was born at Chelsea, England, on the 16th September, 1817, and educated in England. He was for many years in the service of the British American Land Company, and held the office of Chief Commissioner of the company for some time previous to his retiring from it. In 1858 he proposed a series of resolutions in favor of a Federal Union of the B. N. A. colonies, and together with the Hon. Messrs, Cartier and Ross, proceeded as delegate to England in the same year to urge before the Imperial Government the confederation of B. N. A.

and the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. He was called in 1858 to form an administration, but declined. From 1858 to 1862 he was Minister of Finance, and again held the same office from 1864 to 1866, when he resigned his seat in the Cabinet on the educational policy of the Government. Is author of "Canada from 1849 to 1859." He sat for Sherbrooke from 1849 until the union. He was for some time High Commissioner in London, England, and resigned the position to attend to his business in connection with Northwest lands and coal mines, which he is now engaged in.

### No. 23.—Hon. Peter Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell, who has filled and continues to fill an important part in Canadian politics, although frequently changing party sides—being at one time a Conservative, then a member of the left center, and now a Liberal—was born at Newcastle, Miramichi, N.B., 1824. In 1848 he was called to the bar. He was also an extensive ship-builder. In 1867 he was called to the Senate and appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries in Sir John Macdonald's Government, until 1874, when he retired with his chief. He was a member of the Executive Council of New Brunswick from 1858 to March, 1865, when his party was defeated on an appeal to the people on the scheme for Confederation. In April, 1866, after the resignation of the Smith

Cabinet he was called upon to form a Government, which he did, in connection with the Hon. R. D. Wilmot, holding the office of President of the Council from that time until the union. He resigned his seat in the Senate in 1872, and was elected for Northumberland for the Commons; was defeated in 1878 and re-elected in 1882 and at the last general elections. He is a forcible speaker, and takes an active interest in the conduct of affairs in the House. At present he is proprietor of the Montreal Herald.

### No. 24.—Hon. Oliver Mowat.

The present leader of the Ontario Government and Attorney-General of the Province, was born in Kingston, Ont., July 22, 1820. His father was John Mowat, of Canisby, Caithness-shire, Scotland, and a soldier under the Duke of Wellington in the campaign in Spain. Mr. Mowat has been engaged in his profession from 1841, with the exception of eight years, when he was Vice Chancellor. Besides occupying a number of other prominent public positions, he was Provincial Secretary in the Brown-Dorin Administration in 1858; Postmaster-General in the Sandfield MacDonald-Dorion Administration, from May, 1863, until March, 1864, and held the same position in the Coalition Government, from June, 1864, to November 14, of the same year, when he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of Upper Canada, an office

which he resigned in October, 1872, on being called on to form a new administration in the government of Ontario. He was defeated by Sir John Macdonald in Kingston; was re-elected for his present seat, 1872, 1875, 1879, 1883 and 1886. Although surrounded in early life by Conservative friends he has ever been a staunch Liberal. For twenty-five years he has been before the country in some public position, and has enjoyed the confidence of the people to a much larger extent than has been the lot of any other public man. As a constitutional lawyer he has earned for himself a name, having succeeded in defeating the Dominion Government in many important questions affecting the Province.

### No. 25.—Hon. James Cockburn.

The old fortified town of Barwick-on-Tweed, at one time neither belonging to Scotland nor England, was the birthplace of James Cockburn, now deceased. He first saw the light of day on the 13th of February, 1819. With his parents he emigrated to Canada. After finishing his education in the Upper Canada College he studied law and was called to the bar in 1846. In 1861 he was returned for West Northumberland, his opponent being Hon. Sidney Smith. Mr Cockburn entered the Cabinet as an independent member with Conservative leanings. He voted with the Administration when



they suffered defeat on the Militia Bill. In 1864 he received the appointment of Solicitor-General for Upper Canada, but another change in the Administration took place before the year was out. Mr. Cockburn continued in the Administration, and as such was a member of the Quebec Conference on the Confederation of British North America. After the union he was the first Speaker of the Dominion Parliament, a position which he filled with great dignity and honor to himself. He died in Ottawa, where he practised for some years.

### No. 26.—Hon. R. B. Dickey.

Robert Barry Dickey has been a member of the Senate since Confederation; is a native of Amherst, N.S., dating his birth on the 10th of November, 1812. He is a son of Robert McGowan Dickey, of the same town, his father being from the north of Ireland. The subject of this sketch was called to the bar in 1834, and always maintained a highly honorable standing in his profession. From January, 1858, until Confederation he was a member of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia. His politics are Conservative, being an ardent advocate of home industries, which he encourages with his money and his vote. He is a stockholder in banks in Halifax, Montreal, and Toronto, and retired from the active practice of his profession several years ago.

## No. 27.—Sir Charles Tupper.

Sir Charles Tupper, the present Minister of Finance and acting High Commissioner, without emolument, is descended from a family originally from Hesse Cassel, and which settled on the Isle of Guernsey, going thence to Virginia long prior to the outbreak of the American Colonies. The family being loyalists, moved at the close of the war to Nova Scotia, where members of it continue to reside. Sir Charles was born at Amherst, N.S., 1821, his father being the Rev. Charles Tupper. The subject of our sketch was educated for the medical profession, and practised in his native town. He was president of the Canadian Medical Association from 1867 until 1870, when he declined re-election. Sir Charles entered public life in 1855, representing Cumberland in the Nova Scotia Assembly until Confederation. Since that time he has represented the same county in the Commons, with the exception of a short time, when he resigned to accept the position of High Commissioner for Canada in London, England. He was one of the very few Nova Scotians who advocated confederation of the British North America Colonies. In the Dominion Cabinet he filled the positions of President of the Council, Minister of Inland Revenue, Minister of Customs, Minister of Public Works, Minister of Railways and now Minister of Finance. As a debater he has had few equals, his importan

speeches being on Confederation and the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with which his name will always be identified. To Sir Charles Tupper, next to Sir John Macdonald, the continued successes of the Conservative party are greatly due.

### No. 28.—Hon. John H. Gray:

Was for a half century identified with the public affairs of New Brunswick. He represented the city and county of St. John from the year 1850 to 1872, and was Speaker of the Assembly, and Provincial Attorney-General. He took an important part in the Quebec and London conferences. His work on "The Confederation of the Provinces" is most valuable.

### No. 29—Hon. William Henry Pope.

Mr. Pope, who died a few years ago, was a native of Prince Edward Island, and took a conspicuous part in politics there. He was the eldest son of Hon. Joseph Pope, of Devonshire, England, who emigrated to Prince Edward Island many years ago. He was born in 1825, called to the bar in 1847, and commenced his public career in 1859, when he was appointed Colonial Secretary. Four years later we find him in the House of Assembly, being invited to a place in the Cabinet. He was one of the three Canadian Commissioners appointed in 1865 to visit the West India Islands and Brazil to negotiate a treaty of reciprocal

free trade. Though an active politician he never neglected his legal studies. He was a warm advocate of confederation, and wrote some able articles to the press on that question. Hon. J. C. Pope, now deceased, was an only brother of Judge Pope,

### No. 30.—Hon. William McDougall.

The Hon. Wm. McDougall, now of Ottawa, was grandson of the late John McDougall, Esq., of Scotland, and a U. E. Loyalist, who served in the British Commissariat service during the American Revolution. He was son of D. McDougall, of St. Marys, Ontario, and was born in 1822, in Toronto. In 1862 he was called to the bar, and founded the *Canada Farmer*, an agricultural newspaper, in 1848. Subsequently it merged into the *Canadian Agriculturist*, which he published and edited until 1858. The *North American*, a Reform newspaper, was founded by him in 1850, and in 1857 it was merged in the *Toronto Globe*. Until 1868 he was the leading political writer for the *Toronto Daily Globe*. He was Commissioner of Crown Lands from May 1862, to March 1864, when the Government, of which he was a member, resigned. He was Provincial Secretary in the Union Administration from June, 1864, until the union of the provinces in 1867. He was appointed Minister of Public Works in 1857. He was afterwards appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest, but Riel and his forces would not allow him to land.

He was defeated at the general election, 1882, in Algoma, and again in 1887, in South Grenville. He has supported both Conservatives and Liberals — being now a Liberal—hence the reason of his being dubbed “Wandering Willie.”

### No. 31.—Hon. T. D’Arcy McGee.

The subject of this sketch was a brilliant Irish orator, statesman, historian and poet. He was born at Carlingford, County Louth, in April, 1825, coming to America for the first time in 1842. He settled in Boston, and began to contribute to the Boston Pilot, his articles attracting much attention, although the writer was only seventeen years of age. In a few years he returned to Ireland and became editor of the Freeman’s Journal, and was afterwards associated with Duffy, Davis, Mitchell and Reilly in editing the Nation, the organ of the Young Ireland party. After the collapse of the movement in 1848, Mr. McGee returned to America, and was connected successfully with the New York Nation, the American Celt and the New Era. He sat for many years for Montreal West in the Parliament of the united Canadas, and for one session he held the office of President of the Council under the Macdonald - Dorion Government, and subsequently that of Minister of Immigration, Agriculture, and Statistics, in the Macdonald - Cartier Cabinet in the Parliament of the Dominion. In

Canada's legislative halls the eloquence of the most gifted statesman paled before that of the great Irish representative. His humor was contagious, his wit sparkling, his invective terrible, but the spirit of patriotism he infused in every sentence, was the most effective of his weapons. Until the Fenian movement, McGee was popular with his fellow countrymen, but the unmeasured terms in which he inveighed against Fenianism, aroused against him a feeling which led to his assassination. On the 6th of April, 1868, while leaving the House of Commons and entering his boarding house at Ottawa, he was shot down by the bullet of an assassin.

#### No. 32—Hon. Andrew A. Macdonald.

Hon. Mr. Macdonald, now Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island, descended from the Clanronald branch of the Macdonalds of the Isles. He was son of Hugh Macdonald, of Panmure, and grandson of Andrew Macdonald, Panmure, who purchased a large tract of land in the Province, and with his family and retainers emigrated from Invernesshire, Scotland, and settled at Three Rivers, P. E. I., in 1806. A. A. Macdonald was born 1829. He was United States Consular Agent at Three Rivers from 1849 to 1870. He sat as representative for Georgetown in the House of Assembly from 1854 until 1870. From 1863 to 1873 he was a member of the Legislative Council, and was postmaster at

Charlottetown until 1834. For some years he was leader of the Government party in the Legislative Council. He was first returned as a representative of the Liberal party in carrying out Responsible Government. When the Conservative section joined the Liberal section of the Conservative party, he again united with them. In 1884 he was appointed Lieut.-Governor, and is very popular in his position.

### No. 33 —Hon. Jonathan McCully.

The subject of our sketch was the son of a Baptist clergyman, whose father emigrated from the north of Ireland, and was among the earliest settlers in Nova Scotia. He was called to the bar of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in 1836, and was Judge of Probate at Halifax, for some years. As a public writer he was long connected with the newspaper press, editing the *Morning Chronicle* and the *Nova Scotian*, Halifax, from 1857 to 1865. He afterwards edited the *Unionist*. He was Solicitor General and Chief Commissioner of Railways from 1860 to 1862. He was, of course, a delegate to all the conferences regarding the union. Mr. McCully sat in the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia from 1847 until the union, and was called to the Senate in 1867.

### No. 34.—Hon. John M. Johnson

Was a prominent figure in New Brunswick politics. He was Attorney-General in the

Government led by Sir Leonard Tilley, and was one of the delegates to the Quebec conference, and afterwards to the London conference, where New Brunswick finally decided to enter the Union.

---





